

Bryan's Election Sure, Says Chairman Jones.

New York, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia
and Kentucky Safe for Him as Texas--Re-
publicans Bluffing to Stampede
Doubtful Voters.

(Special to The Herald.)

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—When asked for a statement on the situation for The Salt Lake Herald today Senator Jones said:

"I am confident of the election of Bryan. Reports from Indiana, Ohio and New York persuade me that Bryan is absolutely certain of success. The declaration of Scott at the Roosevelt-Belchazzar feast in New York last night in favor of trusts is a clear indication that the Republican party is pledged and will, if successful, do everything in its power to protect them from the wrath of the people. This declaration alone ought to win the election for us. We have been gaining ground steadily and I am now persuaded that the cry of fraud which I understand our Republican friends are sending out indicates their want of confidence in the result.

DOUBTFUL STATES FOR BRYAN.

"I believe just as firmly as I believe that the sun will rise tomorrow that the states of New York, Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky are as safe for Bryan as Texas, and my opinion is based upon conservative reports from the party leaders in those states. Our figures from Indiana, based upon the most careful poll, show that we will carry that state by at least 20,000, and all of the tricks and frauds that the Republican managers can perpetrate cannot wrest the state from our control."

The national Democratic leaders are in high spirits over the reports that come from New York, and the only uncertainty in that state relates to the size of Bryan's majority.

Everything points to Democratic success in this state. There is absolutely no doubt as to the result in this city and Cook county. Even money is offered that Bryan will carry Cook county, with no takers, and odds of 5 to 1 are offered on Alschuler, the Democratic candidate for governor.

REPUBLICAN GAME OF BLUFF

"There is no doubt about the result," said Secretary Walsh of the Democratic national committee. All of this brag and bluster on the part of the Republicans is simply part of their plan of campaign. They know that they are beaten unless they can stampede the doubtful voters, and this is their purpose when they offer to bet millions that McKinley will be elected. This money that Republicans are so anxious to wager in the large cities is part of the immense corruption fund squeezed from the trusts, and they know they are safe in making their bluffs, as there is not sufficient Democratic money to cover it.

"You may say to the people of the mountain states that no presidential candidate ever had brighter prospects for election than has Mr. Bryan today."

Republican Parade Democratic Success.

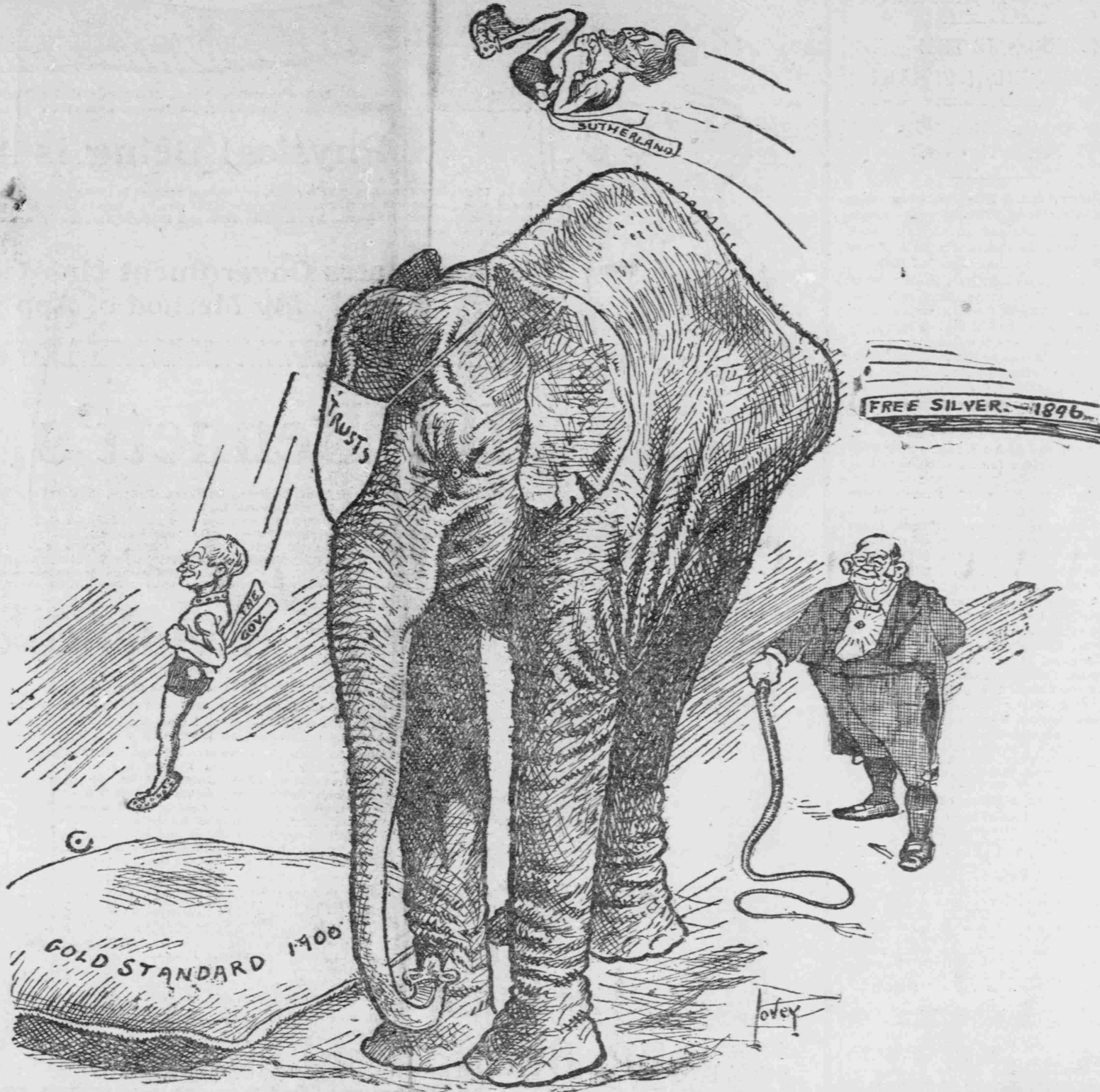
Chicago Workers Forced to Take Part in
McKinley Demonstration Cheer
For Bryan.

(Special to The Herald.)

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Thirty thousand wage-earners today marched in Mark Hanna's "prosperity parade," because a refusal to march would have cost them their positions. The shameless intimidation and coercion of employees by the big manufacturing and mercantile firms of the city that was so disgraceful a feature of the campaign of 1896 are again employed, and more brazenly even than in that year. In order to swell the size of the gold-standard parade nearly all of the large employers closed their doors today and ordered their employees to join the ranks. In many places the employees were ordered to report at their usual place of labor, and thus herded in a body into the McKinley demonstration. It is positively known that thousands of men were threatened with discharge if they refused to march, and women and girls, too, were brutally forced to join and remain in the procession. Many institutions announced that those who marched would be paid their day's wages, while those who did not march would have the amount deducted from their salaries. In addition there was a covert threat of discharge.

But while these workmen were forced into the parade, they will not be driven to the polls. Three-fourths of them will vote for Bryan, and hundreds of them dared to loudly proclaim

(Continued on Page 7.)



Just as E=A-S=Y.

BRYAN THROWS GOTHAM INTO DELIRIUM OF JOY

Second Visit of the Campaign Causes One of the
Greatest Demonstrations on Record.

Admiring Throngs Fight For a Chance to Hear the Leader
Speak at the Various Meetings.

BRYAN IN NEW YORK RENEWS HIS PLEDGE FOR FREE SILVER

"I have made no attempt to conceal my views on the money question. I would be unworthy of your confidence, I would be unworthy of your support for any office if my opinions should be changed to suit an occasion, or to win a vote. If I should surrender my convictions on the money question in order to get to be president, I might surrender my convictions on the trust question, on the army question and on imperialism after I got to be president,"—Bryan at New York last night.

New York, Oct. 27.—William J. Bryan's second coming to this city was the occasion tonight of one of the greatest political demonstrations of the campaign. Over 14,000 persons cheered the Democratic candidate at Madison Square Garden. He had been speaking all day. This morning was spent at New Haven and this afternoon he made several addresses at points between New Haven and this city. He was accompanied to this city by 200 Yale students. When he arrived at Grand Central station there were 5,000 persons to greet him.

He spent the remainder of the afternoon at the Hoffman House, where he went over the business of the campaign with the leaders. At a dinner in his honor, at which there were forty-five guests, he witnessed the great pyrotechnic display. The sky was frescoed with red, and Madison Square was ablaze in his honor when the carriage which was to take him on his tour appeared. The streets were crowded with people, and his trip to Madison Square Garden was a triumphal one.

Speaks to Italians and Germans.

The first stop was at the Broadway Athletic club, where Mr. Bryan spoke to 10,000 enthusiastic persons, the majority of whom were Italians. He reached Cooper Union about 9 o'clock, and addressed a large gathering of Germans. Thence Mr. Bryan drove to the corner of Fourteenth street and

Second avenue, where he made a speech from his carriage to a crowd of about 5,000 persons. He made another speech from his carriage to a gathering at Twentieth street and Second avenue.

Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech was not begun until after 10 o'clock. It was unlike his former speeches. It was addressed to the independent class mainly, and he referred to the financial issue. Many times he was forced to stop because of the tremendous cheering. From the time he entered the hall until he quit speaking the outside of the hall was ringing with cheers.

As a climax of the day, he made two other outdoor speeches. The first was from a stand near Dewey arch, where he talked to 15,000 persons who could not get into Madison Square Garden. He made another short speech at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street. He was then driven to the Hoffman house, where he retired for the night.

Night Blazes With Glory.

From the time Mr. Bryan left the Hoffman house early in the evening until he reached the hotel when all the meetings were over, he was in the midst of a roar of noise which was deafening. At Madison square a few minutes after 6 o'clock an electric current was turned on and thousands of incandescent lights began to glow. Immense signs with the names of Hill, Cockran and Bryan were in the garden. Festooned on the Dewey arch and colonnade were strings of incandescent globes. Immediately following this il-

Senator Scott Makes a Burchard Speech.

Republican Campaign Manager Tells His Real
Sentiments then Endeavors to Suppress
His Indiscretion.

(Special to The Herald.)

New York, Oct. 27.—"Right here I want to say I believe in trusts. They are a good thing. The Standard Oil company put in its pipe lines to all the small towns where oil is procured, and if it was not for the Standard Oil company this prosperity that we have would not be there today."

These startling words were uttered here last evening by Senator Scott of West Virginia, member of the Republican national campaign committee, and in direct charge of the eastern campaign headquarters of that party. The occasion was a dinner at the Fifth Avenue hotel in honor of Vice Presidential Candidate Roosevelt and B. B. Odell, candidate for governor of New York. Many prominent Republicans were present.

During the course of the speechmaking Senator Scott was called upon. He responded with the frank declaration already quoted. His words caused instant consternation. Mr. Scott perceived this and his eyes followed the gaze of the other guests to the reporters' table, where one man sat. It was I. D. Leveen, representing the New York City News Bureau, an association operated by the various newspapers of the city to cover local happenings.

Mr. Scott saw Mr. Leveen calmly writing the words he had just spoken. Then the West Virginian fairly shouted:

"If that newspaper man puts that down I'll make trouble for him."

A frantic effort was made by those present to suppress this statement, and the Associated Press was prevailed upon not to send it out.

illumination began the fireworks display. The garden was filled and the police stopped further entry at 7 o'clock. Then the late-comers turned their attention to the two outside stands. The principal one was at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and was brilliantly illuminated.

The many smaller stands used by the Republicans for the reception of the night before were still in place and had been decorated with lanterns and lights, and speakers mounted these and made speeches.

TRUST TALK AT

THE BRYAN DINNER

New York, Oct. 27.—For the dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan

the Hoffman House ball room was most elaborately decorated. It commenced at 6 o'clock, lasting over an hour.

William R. Hearst sat at the head of the table. On his right sat Mrs. Bryan and on his left was her husband. Mr. Bryan's side of the table were Mrs. James Russell Lowell, Mayor Van Wyck, Mrs. Elliott Danforth, David B. Hill, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Governor Stone, J. D. Richardson, Miss Ellen F. Whalen, ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, Dr. J. H. Girdner, Mrs. Max Ihmsen, James K. McGuire, John G. Follansbee, James Creelman, C. C. Hughes and Sidney Smith.

On Mrs. Bryan's side of the table were Richard Croker, Mrs. J. H. Girdner, Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. George

(Continued on page 7.)

WILL RIVAL THE RAYS OF THE SUN

Greatest Discovery of the
Age Made in Salt Lake.

LIGHT MORE INTENSE
THAN ELECTRICITY

Prominent Capitalists of this
City Are Backing Invention.

A force has been discovered here in Salt Lake that means one of the greatest revolutions ever known in the industrial world. This is the production of light, heat and power at a cost so low that electricity, gas, coal and water will be driven from the field where they are brought into direct competition with this new factor. And like all the other great discoveries in the world of science this one is very simple.

For seven months past there have been experiments going on in this city to demonstrate the practicability of a discovery that an eccentric man had made by which he claimed to be able to furnish light, heat and power at a very low cost and by a very simple contrivance, by generating gas from coal oil. After a long and arduous campaign, M. H. Walker and W. A. Nelson became interested in the matter and as a result of this, one of the greatest discoveries of the age has been patented and in a few weeks will be given to the world.

The men named above, two of whom at least will be recognized as among the most conservative business men of the city, were not convinced that this was a good thing until after exhaustive demonstrations had been made; now they are firm in the opinion that they have a discovery whose value if stated in dollars would stagger the imagination of ordinary people and subject those interested to ridicule. Most of the experiments made in this city during the past several months have been in the realm of light as this is the widest field and the one where the greatest demand would be found. Every man, woman and child in the civilized world must have light so that the demand has no limit.

Light Is Intense.

It has been demonstrated by actual experiments and tests in Salt Lake that by this new process a 700-candle power light can be produced, an ordinary grate fire and a four horse power engine can all be run for seven and one-half hours with one pint of coal oil. The light that is thus produced is so intense that no person can look at it with the naked eye. When the above statements were made by the discoverer of the secret he was laughed at by the men to whom the matter was presented, but they were convinced by actual demonstrations until they had no more to say, and are now backing the inventor with their capital and influence.

This discovery has been talked about for some time past by the people in the eastern part of the city, where the experiments were made, but all the talk has been vague and indefinite. Now it is no longer a secret and some of the wonders of the discovery have become generally known. One of the experiments was to set a little lamp, that could almost be carried in a coat pocket, in the window of Judge Colborn's home in Popperston and put back of it a headlight reflector. A 700-candle power light was thus produced that good sized print could be read by it at the university buildings, 2,300 feet away. When the light was turned on in Judge Colborn's home, 300 feet distant, fine print could be read. It makes a light as bright as the noonday sun and makes any ordinary light look dark and insignificant. These experiments were made with a small hand lamp.

All the tests that would present themselves to the minds of practical men have been applied to this new light and it has stood them all. As to the cost, it is so low that no other light known can compete with it. A 700-candle power light can be run at the cost of a half a cent per hour and this would make the lighting of an ordinary house so infinitesimally small that it would be difficult to calculate the cost.

Is Very Simple.

The contrivance is simplicity itself. It consists of forcing the gas from coal oil from a tank by the pressure of air through a small tube and burning it as it emerges with a very simple burner. The secret is in the transformation that the gas goes through as it passes through the tube, and of course this secret will never be given to the public. The tube used in the experiments in this city was a hollow copper wire, the opening being one-sixty-fourth of an inch in diameter, about the diameter of a brass pin. It is understood that this discovery has already been completely protected by patent, and that it is now practically in the hands of the three Salt Lake men named above, and to them it means a tremendous fortune. Judge Colborn and the inventor are now in the east to secure patents on other phases of the discovery to shut out all possibility of an infringement from any direction.

The Salt Lake men met the inventor by accident. He is very eccentric and has made many discoveries before from which he has received immense sums of money, but it is all gone now. His name could not be obtained yesterday; those interested in the enterprise are naturally keeping him out of the way until everything is fixed concerning the patents and the business arrangements. This will be but a few days now at the farthest.

A Bewildering Invention.

When the possibilities of this discovery are considered the mind is bewildered. The inventor is said to know more about gas than Edison knows about electricity. He has made it his life study. His secret now is that he utilizes all that has been heretofore wasted in light and heat from gas; by his latest discovery a perfect combustion is obtained; with his light there is absolutely no smoke, no soot—everything is completely burned up. One of the experiments tried was to hold a fine china plate over the blaze until it was hot enough to boil water. When removed the plate was found to be perfectly clean on the bottom, and when wiped with a silk handkerchief not a particle of smudge could be discovered. Very little was attempted here as to the production of heat or power, but it is the firm conviction of the inventor and those interested with him that it has a wonderful field here at home. With a little machine that will not weigh more than sixty pounds it is said that an automobile can be run from here to Provo, fifty miles, with one pint of coal